



# WAR DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1816.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.**  
These proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1817, inclusive to the 1st day of June, 1818, within the States, Territories and Districts, following, viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimacine, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri Territories.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi Territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and state of New-Hampshire.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, north of the Highlands and within the state of Vermont.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, south of the Highlands, including West-Point and within the state of New-Jersey.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North Carolina.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons, when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible character, and the certificates of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
Secretary of War.

July 10—52-10

## NAVY DEPARTMENT, August 1.

All officers holding commissions or warrants, or acting in a capacity under the orders or appointment of this Department, are requested to report forthwith by letter, the name of the state or county in which they were respectively born.

N. B. As many officers included in the above order are absent from the United States, the relatives or friends of such are requested to communicate immediately to this Department, the information above required.

B. W. CROWNSHIELD.

\*. The printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to insert this notice in their respective papers once a week for three weeks.

August 12.

## THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1817,

Is just published and for sale at this Office, by the gross, dozen, or single.  
Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

## For Rent,

THAT EXCELLENT Brick House and Stable, Fronting the upper end of the new market-house. This house is convenient, and well calculated for a tavern or store, and stand equal for business to any in town. For terms apply to JNO. L. MARTIN, or D. MEGOWAN.

September 23.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, Sept. 11.

Capt. Sterling of the ship Nestor, having brought the Editors of the New York Gazette, London and Liverpool papers of the 3d of August, they this day present their readers with several interesting extracts.

Capt. Sterling has in charge Despatches from the American Minister in London, to the government of the United States.

The London Courier of the 30th of July, the Ministerial paper, copies the following article from the Morning Post, without remark. The fair presumption therefore, is that the momentous news thus announced, is correct.

"We regret to hear, that in the continued indisposition of our amiable and beloved Princess, her illustrious Lord and the Nation are alike disappointed in the hopes to which the first symptoms so fondly and so universally gave rise. In plain language, her Royal Highness has experienced a miscarriage."

Lord Exmouth's squadron sailed from England for Algiers, on Sunday the 28th of July, and had a good offing before 11 o'clock.

The London papers speak of the American squadron as a part of the force to be employed in the destruction of the Algerines.

Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Bruce received orders to quit France on Friday morning. They were escorted to Calais by a captain of the gendarmerie, and we believe are arrived in town.

The three persons (patriots of 1816) condemned to death, were to be executed yesterday.

The Dey of Algiers has united all the other Barbary powers in his cause. At Larache, a town belonging to the emperor of Morocco, several Christians have been assassinated; the ships in the harbor burnt, and the crews sent into slavery.

A Turkish squadron is about to be sent to Algiers!

ANCONA, July 12.

We have received news from Africa; it appears that the Dey of Algiers has engaged in his quarrel all the Barbary powers, and that the emperor of Morocco follows the same system of attack against the Christians. Larache has been the theatre of new misfortunes to humanity: the crews of all the vessels in the harbor were made prisoners, and the ship burned; several persons were assassinated, and the remainder thrown into slavery.

## EXECUTION OF PLEIGNIER, &c.

Yesterday at midday the vehicle of the Conciergerie arrived at the Bicetre, to convey the convicts Pleignier, Carboneau and Tolleron to the Palace of Justice. On being informed of this Tolleron exclaimed, "we are lost!" Carboneau was deeply affected. Pleignier said nothing but appeared absorbed in thought. Tolleron requested that two petitions which he had left in his cell should be handed to him, the one addressed to his royal highness Monsieur, & the other to the Attorney General. Carboneau asked also for three petitions which he had prepared, one to Monsieur, the other to the Prefect of Police, and the third to the Attorney General. These petitions were given to them. They then mounted the vehicle which was waiting for them and which was escorted by eight gendarmes. On their way they spoke highly of the Prefect and of the manner in which they had been treated in prison. They placed much dependence on the effect of their petitions, alluded to some circumstances in their life and especially those which led them into fatal projects; but they believed that they were taken to the Conciergerie (Palace of Justice) only to hear the decision on their appeal in cassation. Tolleron retained his firmness and all his presence of mind.

At one o'clock they arrived at the Conciergerie. They were placed in three separate apartments, and the head gnaler read to each a letter from the Attorney General, containing the rejection of their appeal. He at the same time, announced to them that the execution of the sentence must take place that same evening. Pleignier showed the deepest despair, and wept copiously; he repeated, "I thought I had my pardon; I wish to speak to the Attorney General!" Then, after his old manner, he requested to speak to the king. Carboneau, listened to his fate, with resignation. Tolleron said to the keeper, "I suspected that this would happen." At this moment the three clergymen charged to administer the last consolations of religion, made their appearance. Tolleron thinking he saw a movement of hesitation in his confessor, said to him, taking off his cap, "Approach, Sir, I know what I owe to a Minister of Religion."

The three clergymen remained with the convicts until six o'clock, preparing them for death. The Attorney General, the Prefect of Police, and one of the gentlemen of the court, came down into the prison to receive the revelation which Pleignier persisted in saying he wished to make. After having drawn up the minutes of his answers, the Attorney General waited upon the Chancellor with them, who had come to the Conciergerie that morning to receive them. We understand he made no discovery whatever, but spoke merely of vague and irrelevant matters. Pleignier was profoundly depressed, Carboneau appeared tranquil, and Tolleron quite resigned. They then asked for some broth and a glass of wine which were given them.

At half past seven the Attorney General returned from the Chancellor, and ordered the sentence to be forthwith executed. The three convicts were brought forth into the lobby of the prison. Pleignier made much resistance to his being undressed. He begged with a wild air, to speak again but once, sometimes to the King, sometimes to the Attorney General, and then to the gnaler. The executioner having repeatedly observed to him that resistance was useless, the Abbe Montes, his confessor, intreated him to be resigned, and submit to the will of God: "No, no," said Pleignier, "it is not so, it was my blindness; I did nothing of myself—I would speak to some one." When his hands were tied, he complained that the rope was too tight; it was loosened—Next according to the mode prescribed by law, they drew a cord round his waist, in order to stop the blood. It was with considerable difficulty that these preparations were finished.

Carboneau succeeded Pleignier on the stool; he kept the most gloomy silence and resigned himself to all that was required of him.

Tolleron maintained his coolness and tranquility to the last; he several times repeated that he was innocent, but that he thought he did not deserve to die. He asked for a glass of water, which he drank without the least trembling, although the glass was filled to the brim. "I pardon Pleignier (said he) with all my heart; he is the author of my death, but I do not wish the same to him." The only emotion of sensibility which he manifested was the recollection of his family.

When the executioner put over his shoulder

a white cloth tied before, he appeared to regret that his face was covered, because, he said, it could not be seen whether he died with firmness.

He bade adieu in a very friendly manner to his keeper; the executioner's assistant supported Pleignier, who appeared ready to fall at every step.

Pleignier sat in the front of the cart; Carboneau was in the middle; Tolleron at the end; this was the inverse order to that in which they were executed.

The cart set off from the court of the prison at a quarter before 8. From 3 to 4 o'clock the whole space from the goal to the place of execution was covered with an immense crowd. The convicts were able to convince themselves of the love and devotedness of the French people for their legitimate sovereign—the air rang with shouts of Vive le Roi! They waved their hats, and manifested in every manner their attachment to the best of Princes. Tolleron, hearing these universal acclamations, told his confessor that he answered them from the bottom of his heart; he appeared penetrated with repentance and genuine remorse.

Having reached the place of execution, the convicts mounted the scaffold, while an usher read with a loud voice the sentence of the Assize Court on the steps of the Hotel de Ville. The executioner took off from them the black crape. Pleignier and Carboneau went down. Tolleron remained alone; and being fastened to the swing-board of the instrument of death, had his right hand cut off on a block and was immediately beheaded. Carboneau and Pleignier successively underwent the same punishment, but with much less firmness. Shouts of Vive le Roi! Vivent les Bourbons! were anew heard from the whole of the place de Grave, and from the quays. Their remains were immediately conveyed to the cemetery of Taugirard.

## From the Missionary Register.

Another Woman burnt alive.—The following narrative is given by Mr. John Peter, an Armenian, who acts as Missionary at Balastore, in conjunction with the Baptist Society. It is extracted from a letter of his, dated Balastore, September 6, 1814.

A horrible thing was done in this town a few days ago. Ochob, a neighbor of mine, died aged 60 or 70 years, having four or five married sons, several daughters, and also grand children. He used to work for me, and I had many times been at his shop, and spoke there the words of eternal life to his sons, and others, as well as to him, often at his house and my own. His answer was always favorable. He acknowledged me to be a true preacher of the way of God, and was very religious in his own heathenisms.

About eight months ago he came to me and asked for one of our books, wishing to read it at his own house. I was very glad to give him an Orissa New Testament, which he continued reading or hearing.

About a month ago he fell sick; and on Saturday last, as I was returning from preaching to a large congregation at Mootigunj, one of his sons returned the Orissa Testament; and, yesterday morning, I heard the man was dead, and that his wife, aged 45 or 50 years, was going to die with her beloved husband's body, in the burning flame. I was very sorry; I had known of his sickness before the book was returned to me, I would certainly have endeavored to approach his death bed with the news of salvation. Alas! I cannot help it: the soul is gone.

I sent word to his sons, that I wished to speak with his mother; but they refused my entrance into their house, and desired me, if I wished to speak with her, to go to the place of burning, which was on the high road a little distance from the town. I watched the opportunity, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I was informed that the miserable woman had been led out from her house, the corpse of her husband having been carried a little before to the place, under the shade of a large tree. Hearing this, I went thither.—Finding her in the midst of a large crowd, and surrounded with a great noise, and a band of music, I knew not how to get to her, but some of the crowd immediately helped me. I joined my hands and implored the musicians to let me pass to her for five minutes, that I might speak to her. I said, "I am very sorry for her." Upon this the crowd (near one thousand men) gave me room to approach, and all the musicians stopped their music. As soon as I got before her, I saw about twenty women surrounding her, and she in a most fantastic dress. Almost her whole body was covered with garlands. She had on a large cap of flowers, and her forehead was covered with red paint. She had a cocoa nut in her hand; but remained silent, listening to what the others were saying to her. As soon as I approached her, I opened the Orissa Testament, and from the 16th chapter of Acts, and the 28th verse, I cried out, "Do thyself no harm; this is a sin against God, and is unpardonable. I am a servant of God, and I love your soul. I am come to tell you from the mouth of God, do thyself no harm." She only shook her head, but seemed not to believe me. Afterwards she said "no, no," when I was dissuading her from going to the fire.

The crowd did not like me to be near her any longer. However, I entreated her to speak to me; which she did, but it was through her nose, so that I was not able to understand her. She gave me two flowers. I told her I did not want flowers, but her life. She shook her head. Then I again said, "Do thyself no harm. If you do it I am free from your blood." She, and the crowd then proceeded to the place of death.

I am sorry I was not able to do her any good; I followed, warning her and the crowd against the horrible crime, with the New Testament in my hand. She bathed in a tank; and then, being almost unable to walk, several persons held her shoulders and arms, and took her to the spot.—The flames were ready to receive her. The crowd was now about four thousand men. Three gentlemen were on elephants very near to the flames. She went round the fire and threw some milk over the burning corpse. Three or four men were at her back, to shove her into the fire, but she fell on the fire, and was burnt to ashes. The crowd testified their approbation, during the procession from her house to the burning flame, by crying out, "Huribul! Huribul!" I never before saw such a horrible death.

## PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.

The London papers mention that some serious discontents have been shown in Sweden and Norway, and that there is a prospect that the king of Sweden would not long survive. It seems to be supposed that the decrease of the old king may further disturb the tranquility of the kingdom. We believe that the crown prince, who has been adopted by the reigning monarch as his son, and acknowledged as the heir apparent to the crown in the most solemn manner, is very generally and deservedly popular in both kingdoms, and that his succession to the throne is likely to

take place without any serious danger of convulsions in the government.

Aurora.

## THE NORTH EAST STORM.

About the middle of the last century, Dr. Franklin, prepared himself to observe, in Philadelphia, an eclipse of the moon; he was disappointed by a cloudy sky and rain, with wind from the north east. He supposed that his friends in Boston, (more than 200 miles north east of Philadelphia had also been disappointed; but, in a few days, he found that they had a clear sky and a good observation of the eclipse. This induced him to make such observations on the North East Storm, as proved that it begins in the South West, and that the rain begins to fall about an hour earlier at Philadelphia than at Boston; or, it moves about 200 miles an hour. This storm the most regular on the states east of the Alleghany, meeting the Gulf Stream, accumulates and drives the waters of the Atlantic on our coast, and not unfrequently does damage in our harbours and ports, especially in those to the north of Cape Cod. The uncommon state of weather this year, both in Europe and the United States, may excite apprehensions of violent elementary war during the present equinoctial period; but our meteorology is hitherto very imperfect.

Nat. Intel.

It is asserted in the correspondence of Baron Grimm, lately published, that Messrs. Franklin and Adams, the ministers of this country in Paris, by order of Congress, requested the Abbe Mably, the celebrated author of several works on general law and politics, to draw up the plan for a constitution of the United States. The article may be found in the second volume of the third part of the Correspondence Literaire, page 123, under date of January, 1783. The following is a translation of the whole article and all that we have noticed in Grimm on the subject:

"Here is a great scandal to philosophy and philosophers. The Abbe Mably has just received the most glorious homage to which a man of letters can aspire. Messrs. Franklin & Adams have requested of him, in the name of the United States of America, that he will draw up a plan of a constitution for the new republic. If we judge from the tone of his last work, it cannot at least be feared that this modern Solon will render our good allies too polished. If it could be hoped that the Americans would submit blindly to his laws, to have pointed out to them such a legislator, would be without doubt, on our part, a stroke of the most profound policy; for in the following admirable views developed in his Treatise on Legislation, what will he recommend to them? To cultivate the earth, to be poor and without ambition. This certainly will be the most consonant with the best interests of France, with the repose of all Europe."

So remarkable an assertion in a work of so high reputation, seemed deserving of some notice. We have, therefore, made inquiry at the most authentic source [of the venerable John Adams himself] and are assured that there is not a word of truth in the story. If there is any person who can relate any circumstance which could give occasion to this 'great scandal of philosophy,' and to the good sense of our statesmen, he will do well to make it public. This anecdote, little creditable as it is to our own country, is in a fair way to go down to posterity, as an established historical fact.

Bost. Pup.

## From the Lancaster Journal, Sept. 9.

### MRS. CARSON—ALIAS SMITH.

We stated in our Journal of Friday last, that Mrs. Carson had spent a night in our prison—together with her two accomplices in the alleged conspiracy against the Governor. They proceeded the next day to Philadelphia, where we presume Mrs. Carson at last, is in confinement.

As the public still seem to take much interest in every thing that concerns this woman, the following may not be unacceptable.

An intelligent person in prison had heard that Lieutenant Smith shortly before his death, had transcribed the 7th chapter of Proverbs (extremely applicable to the unfortunate Smith's case) and left it "in his shoe."

The person accordingly found means to leave a bible open in the room where Mrs. Carson was to sleep, with a few original lines, referring to the 7th book of Proverbs.

This, it seems, caused her to occupy part of the evening in writing on "the subject of her woes." The following is nearly the whole of it—that part only being left out which does not concern herself in any way. It was sent to the person who had left the bible in the room.—We shall keep the reader no longer from the production, than to assure him that we believe it to be genuine.

"You may think it was idle curiosity that prompted me to look at your papers.

In taking up the bible, I observed the note (or lines) . . . . . I see you think the woman inconstant. This worst of all crimes cannot be laid to my charge.—A too constant heart has made me a prisoner. The relations of this cruel first husband persecuted me with the hope to convict me for two marriages, and in the hope that I will give up an estate worth twenty thousand dollars—made mine beyond the power of recall—but they are mistaken—it is impossible to change the firm determination of my soul—the firmness of my character provokes them—but the ill treatment of Mr. C. which is still remembered by me will not suffer me to grant any favour to any one of them.

"My dear lost Richard was heir to upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars—in case of his death it fell to Mrs. —, of Lexington, Kentucky. She is my accuser to Simon Snyder—a first cousin to Smith, the playmate of his infancy and heir to his fortune, informed John Bums of Philadelphia, that I intended to save my dear Richard's life—I need not say more—I know you can at once discern the motive. . . . .

Bigamy is the crime for which they carry me to Philadelphia although they would have it said that it was to stand a trial for ill intentions against Simon Snyder. Left by one man to endure all the ills of life, by industry I maintained four children. Happy in the little circle of my family, I dreamt not of harm. Unfortunately I beheld my dear departed Richard Smith—and loved him with a passion death cannot destroy. He was by birth an Irishman, young, gay and handsome—but alas! he was rash. I live to lament, and A—e his death.—Woe be to the authors of it. May their days be embittered with eternal pangs. I despise their power and defy them. All my hopes and fears rest in the silent grave with this dear object of my earthly love—and while the smile of pleasure plays on my visage, the thorn of misery pierces my heart. . . . .

## TO P. O.

"I bear no longer the name of C—n; that I forever disclaim. C—n loved me well, but was the slave of a vice that every woman of

feeling must abhor. This proved his ruin, made him a stranger to his family and country for upwards of three years. Believing him dead, I married my late dear and unfortunate husband Richard Smith. Think not because he died an ignominious death, that he was guilty—Oh no! He fell a victim to the hate and prejudice of my family and an inhuman monster—as I shall fall the victim of unjust persecution. You address me as a vain woman. There you wrong me! Vanity is a stranger to my heart. 'Tis true, I have been the idol of the other sex, but without courting it. Carson and Smith fell for love of me; but God can judge for me that it was not through my means—and that I deeply lament their end, and would have saved them both if it had been in my power. It was ordered otherwise, and I no longer murmur at the dispensation of Divine Providence."

Sept. 5, 1816.

A. S.

## Characteristic Anecdote of an American Sailor.

During the heat of the battle between the United States and Macedonian, a ball from the enemy entered one of the port holes of the United States, and cut the body of one of the men quite in two near the middle, so that the parts fell separate from each other, the ball passing through the stairway which led up to the spar deck, struck the breech of a gun upon the opposite side of the frigate, and glanced up against a beam over the gun, where its force was spent. It fell upon the gun-deck, and rolled back directly to the port where it had come in. A tar who was standing by the side of his comrades when he was killed, cried—"Poor Jack d—n me, that was a good shot, they shall have that fellow again!" and seizing the ball, which had not yet stopped, thrust it into the gun, which was instantly discharged at the enemy.

A curious circumstance is said to have happened in the county of Cumberland—A whole family with the exception of one person had died on eating a part of a cabbage, which was boiled whole. On opening it, a scorpion was found in the centre.—Enquirer.

## NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

September 12, 1816.

The proposition made by this Department, for commencing the payment of small sums in coin, on the first day of October, 1816, has been generally declined by the State Banks, which have heretofore suspended their specie payments. And as an arrangement for supplying the people with a requisite medium to pay their duties and taxes, independent of the State Banks, cannot be conveniently made, until the Bank of the United States shall be in operation, no further measures shall be pursued, with a view to the collection of revenue in coin, on the said first day of October, 1816. But in pursuance of the Resolution of Congress, passed on the twenty-ninth day of April, 1816,

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That from and after the twentieth day of February, 1817, all duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, must be paid and collected in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the Bank of the United States, or in Notes of Banks which are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States, and not otherwise.

And all collectors and receivers of public money are requested to pay due attention to the notice hereby given, and to govern themselves in the collection and receipt of the public dues, duties, and taxes accordingly.

The collectors of the Customs, and of the Direct tax and Internal duties, are requested to make this notice generally known, by all the means in their power. And the printers authorised to publish the laws of the United States, will be pleased to insert it in their respective newspapers.

A. J. DALLAS,

Secretary of the Treasury.

## JULIUS GUINAND, Watchmaker,

HAS for sale an assortment of the most fashionable

## Watches and Jewellery

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—ALSO—

## Clock and Watch Materials

OF THE BEST WORKMANSHIP;

All of which will be sold low at reduced prices.

He keeps his shop two doors below Capt. Postlethwaits tavern, formerly occupied by Dr. Boswell as a shop and residence, where he makes and repairs CLOCKS and WATCHES in the best and neatest manner.

Lexington, Sept. 23.

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## VALUABLE PROPERTY For Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by Ichabod and Ezra Woodruff, to the subscriber, and duly recorded, will be exposed for sale on the premises, in the town of Lexington, on Tuesday the 1st day of October next, for ready money, the following

## LOT OF GROUND:

Beginning at the east corner of out lot, distinguished on the plat of said town, by the letter C, now the property of the heirs of Robert Parker, on Second street, thence with the same S. 45, E. 64 feet 4 inches, to a new street called — of 30 feet wide—thence with the same, S. 45, W. 509 feet 6 inches—thence N. 45, W. 48 feet 4 inches—thence S. 45, W. 163 feet, to Short street—thence with the same N. 45, W. 16 feet, to Parker's lot—thence with the line thereof N. 45, E. 672 1/2 feet to the beginning. Upon which lot several valuable buildings are erected. The above property was conveyed in trust, for the purpose of securing the original purchase money. The sale will commence between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock in the morning.

CHARLES WILKINS, Trustee.  
Lexington, September 6, 1816.

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## REMOVAL.

STEPHEN H. DESFORGES has the honour to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, who wish to acquire the useful accomplishment of the French Language, or sending their Children as Boarders, that he has removed from his former residence to Mr. Holmes' house, corner of Russell and Short street, where he proposes to open an EVENING SCHOOL on the 10th of October next, (on very reasonable terms) if a sufficient number should apply.

The house is neatly finished in a central place, and well calculated to receive one or two boarders more. Mr. D. will give private lessons to those Ladies and Gentlemen who may wish it at their own house.

September 21.

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# Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

We have accounts from Vera Cruz to the beginning of July. The death of Morelos had not depressed the spirits of the patriots. Actions happen in rapid succession. One army of the patriots had advanced towards the capital of Mexico, and a part had even entered a suburb of that city—whilst another had approached Vera Cruz, and laid waste the country round it. The Congress had again assembled. General Morelos was a priest, and before he was hung, he had been confined in the inquisition, and formally divested of his clerical character.—The account adds, that it is singular that the two most active officers of the Mexican revolution should be priests.

Reports have reached Georgia that Pensacola has been captured by the South American patriots.—A fleet from (Carthage) supposed to be destined for that quarter) was some time since anchored off the mouth of the Mississippi.

State of France.—The minds of the people seem to be continually engaged at the sight of public executions taking place in almost all the cities; and the executioners are the only men busily employed towards the public reformation.

A second massacre of the Protestants has taken place in France—more than a thousand had been massacred in the department of Gard—several women had been whipped to death—and none of the murderers brought to justice.

General Monton Duvernot was executed at Lyons on the 25th July.

It is calculated that the natives of Britain now in France, who have gone abroad, either from motives of curiosity, or for cheap living, will expend not less than 10 millions sterling, or near 45 millions of dollars per year.

The king of Denmark has acceded to what is called the Holy Alliance—a treaty made between the principal powers of Europe, under the pretext of securing the peace of that continent, but in reality to enslave the human intellect and forge new fetters for their subjects. Like every other scheme of villany formed by these monsters, this alliance is made in the name of the most holy and undivided trinity.

The King of Württemberg has created his son-in-law, Jerome Bonaparte, late King of Westphalia, duke of Montfort, who, with his wife, is about to settle in the Austrian dominions.

Bonaparte.—When Captain White arrived in London from St. Helena, he brought despatches to the 6th of June. These despatches were deemed so important that "circulars were sent round to all the cabinet ministers with the contents." Now, we are informed by an arrival at Norfolk, &c. that a British ship of war directed from St. Helena to Barbadoes, brings an account that Bonaparte escaped from St. Helena on the 22d of June. If this report be not (but probably it is) mere fable, the British must have dismissed Napoleon from their "ho-by-keeping."

The British threaten to drain Lake Champlain. We must send Macdonough there, to dam the diggers, &c. But, the British are certainly great drainers; having drained this country of all its cash and much of its reason!

NASHVILLE, Sept. 24.  
From Col. CANNON, who has just returned from the Chickasaw nation, we learn that there are strong grounds to suppose that our commissioners will be able to procure the objects of their meeting.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 13.  
The Spaniards have at last committed an outrage upon the United States which leaves us no alternative between immediate and ample redress and disgrace. The United States schooner Firebrand, of 6 guns and 35 men, commanded by lieutenant Cunningham, has been fired upon without provocation, by three Spanish corvettes, whereby an American seaman was killed. We have not been able to learn in what part of the Gulf of Mexico the Dons found an opportunity of thus signaling their valor; but it is certain that though the Firebrand had the American colors flying, she escaped total destruction only by superior sailing.

The intelligence received by the Breeze boat states that the Firebrand was forced to surrender to those three vessels, which kept her for twenty-four hours in their possession. We shall know positively how the case stands by the report made by lieutenant Cunningham to the Commodore. We hope that as soon as the news of that unheard of aggression will have reached the Bay of St. Louis, some of our men of war in that quarter, will have put to sea, and that ere long we shall learn that those people so brave when they are three against one, have been chastised as they deserve to be.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.  
SNOW STORM.

A letter dated Hartford, Sept. 12, observes, "It is an astonishing fact, that snow fell yesterday in Springfield, (Mass.) to the depth of two or three inches on a level—and the Vermont mountains have been covered with snow for a number of days. We have had rain here for 12 hours and as cold as November, with the wind at N. E."

PLAGUE AT GAUDALOUPE!  
Capt. Eaton, from Fort Royal, (Mart) reports that while at Martinique, a French ship arrived from Havre bound to Gaudaloupe, but did not proceed on her way in consequence of the plague being in that Island. The last advices received at Martinique stated that it had raged to such a degree that half the inhabitants were swept off—no business was transacted. The French frigate Normande arrived at Fort Royal 20th August from the Saints, and was to sail in one or two days for France. The French troops were daily expected at Martinique, to take possession of the Island, and the British preparing to leave.

British West Indies.—The Boston Centinel of Wednesday last, states, that the editors have seen letters from Barbadoes to the 9th of August, which mention that troops were sailing from all the Islands for Jamaica, where an insurrection of slaves was expected.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16.  
The brig Boxer captain Mix, arrived at this port yesterday, in 48 days from Smyrna, and 26 from Gibraltar.

Capt. Mix informs us that the expedition under lord Exmouth, arrived at Gibraltar on the 9th, and sailed thence on the 14th of August for Algiers. This second "Invincible Armada" consisted of 18 sail, among which were two three deckers, and three 74's together with a flotilla of gun boats, bomb-ketches, &c. The Dutch admiral followed in the wake of his lordship.

Advices received at Gibraltar from Algiers, stated that the Dey was well prepared to receive his opponents and that he was determined to defend himself desperately. Many French Engineers had entered his service.

The British frigate with the Algerine ambassador to the sublime Porte remained at the Isle of Tenedos, the grand Seigneur refusing to allow her to pass the Dardanelles. The ambassador wished to be landed at the Island; but the commander of the frigate declared he would not carry him back to Algiers, unless he was allowed to land him at Constantinople.

Messrs. Savary and Lallemand had been some time at Smyrna. The latter had left that place it was supposed, for England. Mr. Savary remained, and was preparing a narrative of the late events. And he states that Napoleon was received by captain Maitland on condition that he should remain in England.

The captain Pacha of Turkey, with 25 sail was on a cruise to the Archipelago.

London, July 26.  
The Barbary Corsairs swarm in the Mediterranean, attacking every christian ship. They are making every christian a slave. They are said to make a rich harvest; it is their last! The British power is upon the sea; "her arm is on the deep," and will soon be felt in vengeance, terrible, fatal, final.—*Courier.*

Letters received from New-York, dated the 2d ult. were received in town this morning. They state that the ex-king of Spain, Joseph Bonaparte, was at Philadelphia, and had been joined there by a great number of French officers.—It is strongly suspected by well informed persons at New-York, well acquainted with the above parties, that some great object is in view with regard to Spain. Our readers will recollect that Joseph was crowned king of Spain and the Indies, and it is said he has it in contemplation to try his fortune with the Mexican insurgents: he is expected to join them with as many experienced officers as he can collect, and hoist the independent flag in South America, where his presence would be a rallying point to the friends of liberty.

## THEATRE.

The public are requested to observe that no instance of postponing a performance has occurred in the present establishment, and ladies and gentlemen residing in the country may depend on the punctuality of every performance advertised, violent sickness only making an exception.

On Monday Evening, September 30,  
Will be performed, a celebrated Tragic Drama, by the author of the Foundling of the Forest, called

ADRIAN & ORILLA,

on  
A Mother's Vengeance.

To which will be added, a celebrated farce in three acts, never performed here, called

THE LIAR.

The Manager will part with a few subscription tickets—terms may be known at the box office. For particulars see bills.

## Payment to Invalid Pensioners.

I WILL attend at the house of Daniel Weisger, Esq. in the town of Frankfort, on the first Monday in November next, for the purpose of paying the pensions due Invalids resident within the District of Kentucky, and continue three days for said purpose.

ROBERT CROCKETT,  
Agent for Invalid Pensioners,  
United States.

Printers authorised to publish public advertisements, will please to give the above a place in their papers till the first of November, and forward their accounts for payment.

## CASH WILL BE GIVEN

FOR  
Wheat and Shelled Corn,

On delivery at the Stone-mill, Water-street,  
AND STANTON.  
Sept. 29. 40-

## FOR SALE,

On a long credit, by giving bond and approved security, an

Elegant New Carriage.

Apply to THOMAS T. TODD, Lexington, or JOHN TODD, near Walnut-Hill. 50-

L. GORDON,

(OF NEW-YORK.)

IN Passing through this town, has the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen, that he offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New-York prices, an elegant assortment of

Fine Jewellery,

CONSISTING OF

Patent Lever, Musical, Repeating, Horizontal, Plain, Single and Double Cases

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES.

Chains, Keys, Musical, Fancy and Plain Seals.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES WATCHES,

Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. Also, Diamond, Pearl, Filligree and Plain Gold Earrings, Rings, Brooches, Bracelets, Hair, Coral, and Cornelian Necklaces, Pearl Hair Dresses, Miniature Settings, Fancy Seated Boxes, Silver Snuff Boxes, Tea Spoons, Trimbles and all kinds of Fancy Pencil Cases, Gold Buttons, Cornelian, Heads for Buttons, all of the latest importations and fashions.

Old Silver and Gold, and all kinds of valuable Stones taken in exchange.  
Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to supply themselves with any article in the above line may depend on the most reasonable terms. Also, Gold and Silversmiths can supply themselves with assortments to the best advantage.

This assortment is opened in the tavern of Jabez Vigus—room No. 3—where he will remain but a few days. 40

## Tammany Society.

A STATED MEETING of the Sons of Tammany, or Brethren of the Columbian order will be held at the Council Fire of their great Wigwam, on Wednesday evening, the 2d of the month of Travelling, precisely at the gowing down of the Sun.

Officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

By order,  
JAMES W. PALMER, } Secretaries.  
DAVID M'ILVAIN, }  
Month of Corns 30th, }  
Y. D. 324 } 40-21.

## WHEAT.

FOUR SHILLINGS Cash per bushel will be given for good clean WHEAT, delivered in Lexington, at the

Alluvion Mills,

Where constantly may be had  
Superfine Flour at - - \$2 75 fr. ewt.  
Fine, do. - - - 2 00 do.  
Ship Stuff, - - - 1 25 do.  
Sorts per bushel, - - 0 17  
Bran, - - - 0 12 1-2  
BRADFORD & BOWLES.  
Alluvion Mills, Sept. 28. 40-tf

## Sale at Auction.

On Wednesday, Oct. 9th, 1816,

At the dwelling house of Mrs. MARY BECK, all the household and kitchen furniture, together with three Piano Fortes, two Violins and a large collection of the late Mr. Beck's Paintings.—The whole to be sold without reserve, viz:

Drawing Room Furniture.

1 pair Mahogany Card Tables, (very elegant.)  
1 pair Oval do. do.  
3 Piano Fortes, London make and remarkably fine toned.  
2 very fine Violins—a large collection of Music.

12 Chairs, with cushions and dimity covers, trimmed with fringe.  
1 Settee do. do. do. do.  
4 Conversation Stools do. do.  
1 pair elegant embroidered Foot Stools—two Music Stools

1 do Fire screens  
1 large Pier Glass—4 cornices

1 Suit (4) Chintz Curtains with Silk Drapery, trimmed with rich fringe—very full  
1 pair elegant cut-glass Lamps, to burn oil or candles

3 set Derbyshire spar Candlesticks  
1 pair Snuffers

40 Pictures in gilt frames, the productions of Mr. & Mrs. Beck

1 elegant Filligree Box

1 do ornamented with Paintings

1 pair And-Irons Tongs & Shovel

Bed Chamber.

1 extra large fluted four Post Bedstead, richly painted Cornice

1 suit Chintz Curtains, with silk drapery, inside hangings, white, the whole very full and handsomely trimmed with worsted & cotton fringes

1 suit (2) Window Curtains, Chintz; & Silk Drapery to suit the bed

1 pair painted Window Cornices

1 Camp Bedstead

1 suit Chintz furniture

3 Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows

Blankets, & cotton imported Counterpanes and Quilts

Fine Table Linen

Sheets and Pillow-cases

1 Chest of Drawers

1 Wash-hand stand &c

1 Mahogany Dressing Glass

1 Tapestry Carpet

4 Chairs with cushions & dimity covers, white fringe

Dining Room.

12 Chairs

2 Dining Tables

1 Side do

1 Work do

1 large Kentucky Scotch Carpet

1 large Tea Urn & plated Tea-pot

1 set Casters, Silver table Spoon, Dessert do & Tea Spoons, Wine Glasses, Decanters, water Jugs, do Bottles & Tumblers, &c.

Liverpool China Plates of different sizes, Cups & Saucers, &c. &c.

Waiters, different sizes,—And-Irons, Tongs & Shovel

Mathematical instruments (various)

1 Thermometer (very fine.) 1 Mariner's Compass. A large collection of fine prints unframed.

50 vol. scarce scientific and other valuable Books—an extensive collection of Maps

1 pair 12 inch Globes

6 large Maps mounted on linen & framed, viz. Europe, Asia, Africa, United States, North and South America.

1 Pinkerton's Atlas.

1 Winkinson's do highly finished and printed on vellum paper.

Entry.

4 School Desks

10 Benches

Kitchen.

A general assortment of Castings, Wooden Ware, Queens' do. Bottles, Jugs and pickling Jars

1 Box Stove with Stove Pipe, & Sheet Iron &c.

Garden Utensils

Brooms, Brushes, &c. &c.

Also, a painter's marble Slab, with Muller & large Pallet Knife

The whole to be viewed the day before the sale, and catalogues had.

Terms of sale, approved negotiable Notes at 6 and 9 months for sums above 50 dollars, \$5 and not exceeding \$50 six months, under \$5 cash articles, to be delivered the day after the sale, at which time it is expected the Notes will be given. DANL. BRADFORD, Auc.

Jordan Row, Lexington, Sept. 28. 2t

150 Barrels

BROWN SUGAR,

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM C. BELL,

At his store on Cheap-side—opposite the Market-House. 40-4t

Fayette County, set.

TAKEN UP by Frederick Brumbarger, five miles from Lexington, Townfork, one DARK BAY HORSE, sixteen years old, fifteen hands two inches high, four white feet, bald face, blemish on the left eye. Appraised to eight dollars by William Armstrong and James Gregg before me, this 8th day of June, 1816.

40-3<sup>+</sup> O. KEEN, J. F.

## The Manifesto.

Whereas a sufficiency of subscriptions has not yet appeared to support the printing of the above named work, an attempt will be made to present it to the public in "The Western Friendly Spy," (printed in the office of the Kentucky Gazette,) by which means it is hoped it will have a more extensive circulation, and subscribers have the perusal of a considerable part, if not all of it, than could be effected by waiting for the book in a separate volume, which nevertheless, may be expected as soon as arrangements can be conveniently made. JOHN DUNLAVY.  
Sept. 28. 40-3

## Washington Monument LOTTERY.

THIRD CLASS.

WILL commence drawing in the city of Baltimore, on the first Monday in March, and draw 1000 tickets each day, and finish in seven weeks from the time of its commencement.

THE SCHEME CONTAINS  
3 Prizes of 20,000 dollars.  
4 — 10,000  
5 — 5,000  
20 — 1,000  
25 — 500  
100 — 100  
140 — 50  
400 — 20  
11,000 — 12

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

The tickets are from a plate engraved by Messrs Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. of Philadelphia, and contains superior miniature likenesses of Gen. Washington, engraved from their most approved paintings, and from the exact similitude to the original, are of great value. The likenesses are engraved on the right end of the tickets, and may be separated therefrom without injury. The subscribers have received a few tickets from Messrs. STARKINS and USKIN, sole agents for Managers in Baltimore, and offer them for sale at the original price of \$10 each.

They will be regularly furnished with the official slips of drawings, and will give information respecting the fate of all tickets sold by them. Persons wishing to adventure would do well to make an early application, as the tickets will be advanced in price, from time to time. B. GAINES, J. M. MCALLA.  
Sept. 24, 1816. 40-6w

## Silver Plating.

ANDREW M. JANUARY and JOHN C. NUTTMAN,

Have commenced the

Silver Plating Business,

Opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company's Office, Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky, under the firm of

JANUARY & NUTTMAN,

Where they have on hand an elegant assortment of PLATED WARE, consisting of *Bridle Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Saddlery, Coach Mountings, &c.* which they will dispose of at wholesale or retail on moderate terms. Country Merchants and Saddlers will find it their interest to give them a call before they purchase. Old work replated in the best manner, and cash given for old Silver and Pewter.

N. B. John C. Nuttman will continue to execute

## ENGRAVING

Of all all kinds, in the neatest manner, on application as above.  
Lexington, Sept. 25. 40-tf

## COMMISSION-HOUSE.

JOSHUA HUMPHREYS,

Has lately received and offers for sale at his Commission-House on Main-Street, four doors above Main Cross-Street,

|            |                     |
|------------|---------------------|
| Sugar,     | Oils,               |
| Coffee,    | Whisky,             |
| Chocolate, | Brandy,             |
| Teas,      | Rum,                |
| Rice,      | Wine,               |
| Almonds,   | Shrub,              |
| Raisins,   | Spanish Segars,     |
| Prunes,    | Best Chewing Tobac. |
| Molasses,  |                     |
| Mustard,   |                     |
| Pepper,    |                     |
| Alspice,   |                     |
| Nutmegs,   |                     |
| Cloves,    |                     |
| Shad,      |                     |
| Mackerel,  |                     |
| Salmon,    |                     |

As agent for William Starlings, Esq. keeper, he will sell Nails by the box at the wholesale prices at the Penitentiary, adding the carriage from Frankfort to Lexington. Persons who may want supplies of Nails, or any of the articles above specified, will probably find it their interest to call before they make their purchases.

\* He will give fifty cents cash per Bushel, for clean dry FLAX SEED.—He will also give cash for a quantity of good WHISKY. 38-6w

## Grand State Lottery,

Now drawing in the city of Philadelphia

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 1 Prize of \$40,000 |  |
| 1 — 20,000          |  |
| 2 — 10,000          |  |
| 4 — 5,000           |  |
| 7 — 2,000           |  |
| 15 — 1,000          |  |
| 27 — 500            |  |
| 26 — 300            |  |
| 30 — 200            |  |

Those prizes still in the wheel, besides the usual proportion of \$100's, 50's, 20's &c.

The above Lottery have progressed in drawing up to the 22d August, comprising 24 days, 500 tickets, each day.

Tickets warranted undrawn at \$13, the present price in Philadelphia.

HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Black double and changeable Levantines.

do do Florences

Black, white and coloured Satins

do do Virginias

Black and plaid Indian Lutestrings.

Bird eye silk Handkerchiefs.

Fringed Black Canton do.

Bandanna do.

8-4 Levantine Shawls.

8-4 Damask do.

5-4 & 8-4 Sergeed do.

Senshaws and Sarsenets.

Mens' and Womens' silk Hose.

do do do Gloves.

do do do Beaver Gloves.

Silk and Cotton Laces.

Sewing Silk, assorted.

Which they offer for sale much lower than the ordinary prices.

WM. ROBINSON & Co.

Two doors from the Office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, Main street. 37

## A variety of Blanks,

For sale at this office.

## The Captive's Return!

WILLIAM LATHROP, who was seven years a prisoner in Algiers was released from his bondage by the gallant Decatur.—His father, Samuel Lathrop, Jr. a native of Connecticut, (Norwich) landing in the county of New-London) during his captivity removed to the western parts.—This unfortunate son is now in Lexington, in search of his father; and urgently requests that any information respecting his father may be directed to him at Boston, for which place he will immediately start, or to Kirk Boon, or Squire Elliott, State street.

Printers throughout the United States, will confer a favor by inserting the above.  
Lexington, Sept. 21, 1816.

## A STRAY HORSE.

STRAYED, (supposed to be rode away by some negroes) on Tuesday evening the 27th of August, a *SORREL HORSE*, about 15 1/2 hands high and about 9 years old; one of the fore feet and both hind feet white; a tuft of white hair near the bottom of the mane, and what is very conspicuous and remarkable, his shoulders are marked all round with the collars and his breast with the breast belt having been much galled by being worked in the horse-walk of my factory. Any person finding and bringing said horse to me, will be generously rewarded. JOHN JONES.

Cotton Factory, Water-street, }  
Lexington, Sept. 2. } 36-tf

## Mrs. MARY WINN,

(alias) DUNCHMAN,

WHO moved from Lexington to Bardstown, about 4 years ago, has lately returned to reside again in Lexington, and now lives at Mr. Andrew McCalla's where she intends pursuing her former occupation as a Seamstress, and where she is ready to serve any who might favour her with their custom, with neatness and dispatch.  
16th Sept. 1816. 38-2w

## Jessamine County, viz:

TAKEN UP by Archibald Jackson, living on the Seminary lands, a *SORREL HORSE*, with a bald face, right hind foot white, branded on the near shoulder with the figure 6, also on the same side with the figures 9

## NATIVE POETRY.

From the Southern Patriot.

In presenting the following effusion to the reader, we cannot but remark that the accusation of poetic barrenness in this country, which foreigners have frequently made—seems to be sinking into silence. We are aware that the combination of moral and national causes, which shall produce in America any of the first rate specimens of poetry, will only have this effect, when the whole circle of literature shall come into full play. Literature, however, is the nurse of the muse—and the recent glorious achievements of our army and navy have moved to utterance the feelings and the fancies of many whom the lack of patronage had hitherto bound in silence. Even in the very teeth of apathy, in the frail vehicle of a gazette, or in the floating pages of a periodical work—we have seen and read productions—made indeed and polished, when compared to the labored finish which leisure, and pecuniary ease, and fashionable patronage allow to other lands—but pregnant with poetic spirit—and full of those materials which, properly disposed and adorned, constitute the lyric and the epic.

The following production is a genuine lyric—it possesses the animation, the apostrophe, the irregularity of that species of poetry—which, when celebrating NATIONAL events (and indeed it belongs to no other subject) is capable of exciting some of the noblest feelings of our nature. The writer has evidently imitated, both in description and versification the peculiar manner of Walter Scott, & though in many instances he fails in the happy associations of that artful writer—yet in some, we venture to say, he is so successful, that parts of this little poem, if read separately, and under the signature of SCOTT, might be attributed to him without any great violence to our fancies. There are in this poem, on the battle of Lake Erie, doubtless a word here and there, lines, several touches not distinct—and a few thoughts inadvertently repeated. But its beauties cannot fail to be perceived and felt. The opening of the scene—the silence and repose of nature, contrasted with the subsequent battle scene—the warmth and glow of sentiment that pervade it—the exclamation

"Down, down your flags,"

introduced with such fine effect—and the gentle fall from the enthusiasm of the fight—when the poet turns to the reader and addresses him,

"I know 'tis true you love to read

Of noble knights of former days,

I know you sigh o'er martial deeds,

And grieve those times are passed away."

In these we discover no inconsiderable share of good taste, and a true poetic spirit. More enlarged, more elaborate, and more detailed, in the account of a battle, every feature of which bears the complexion of heroism—we may say of romance—this poem would have carried with it, at least in our eyes, a claim to a more permanent abode, than the ephemeral columns of the "Patriot." Such as it is, the author ought not to continue anonymous—for we assure him we shall always be happy of his correspondence.

FOR THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT.

### BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

On, rude is the land where the cliff and the mountain  
O'ershadow the water's dark tremulous  
gloom;  
Which flows from the north from its cold icy  
fountain,  
And passes through Erie to OCEAN below.  
That torrent is rough, as it bursts from the  
north,  
But calmly extending across the broad  
lakes;  
From their silent expanse serenely goes forth,  
Till it foams where the loud roaring cata-  
ract breaks  
There the roar of the fall with the wild Indian  
yell,  
For ages long past has mingled its sound;  
And often, together, the tumult would swell  
Its echoes thro' sky and the shore all around.

The flood still is pouring,  
The fall still is roaring,  
And deafens each neighboring shore;  
But the war-hoop no longer  
Sounds louder and stronger,  
While drowning the cataract's roar.

'Tis not by the yell or the war-whoop I am  
fired;  
At the deeds of the savage I droop and grow  
weary;  
I now sing of valor and glory acquired,  
Where our thunders were heard on the wa-  
ters of Erie.

The dark rolling waters of Erie had flowed  
For ages on ages in silence along;  
And its black mountain-shore had ne'er yet  
echoed  
The loud cannon's roar or the mariner's  
song.

But the cross of St. George o'er her bosom now  
floats,  
While Columbia's brave EAGLE is stream-  
ing afar;  
And the thunders that sleep in their ships and  
their boats,  
Will shortly be roused in the tempest of  
war.

Where yonder beams of morning play,  
Through eastern portals comes the day;  
And o'er the darkness silent sky  
Spreads its grey light so cheerfully—  
With flood-gold it tinges now  
The welkin space and mountain's brow;  
Far in the east those clouds behold,  
Which seem in heavenly flame enrobed.  
There blessed angels love to lie,  
And look abroad through ether and sky;  
As from the vigils of the night,  
Leaving the earth for realms of light;  
And gazing round, below, above,  
They read unutterable lore.  
On that calm and glorious morn,  
The lake reflected back the dawn,  
To waken warriors roused in time  
To meet the approaching fray—  
No longer now does silence reign,  
But sea-men's shouts and cheerful strain,  
And hoisted sails and moving oars,  
Proclaim our warriors "sleep no more!"  
For 'tis a busy day—  
Proud o'er the Lake, (a gallant throng!)  
Albion's squadron sweeps along,  
Like foam that roars upon the wave;  
White pennons floating o'er the brave,  
Are seen afar through mist and cloud;  
And now is seen each mast and shroud;  
And as the morning breezes blow,  
Nearer and nearer comes the foe.  
There thunders sleep which soon will  
wake.

Their first rude notes upon the Lake;  
Upon whose bosom ne'er before,  
Relentless Death his victims bore.  
Solemn and slow the adverse squadrons  
move,

While the bright orb of day rolls on above;  
O! 'tis a glorious sight to see them sweep,  
Like clouds in air, across the gentle deep;  
Their sails all set, their banners streaming  
high;  
While there the CROSS, while here the EAGLE  
fly.

With all things smiling in the autumn-sky,  
And clouds of amber gently sailing by;  
While just below, the lake is heaving bright;  
And swells of timid vapour catch the light.

As from some black and silent cloud,  
That moves upon the face of day,  
The flashing lightning's sudden play,  
And muttering thunders roar aloud;  
While darting on the mountain's side,  
They pour destruction far and wide—  
So, on that calm and gentle wave,  
Where all was silent as the grave,  
The reign of peace is o'er;  
And to the cannon's dreadful roar;  
Echo the mountain, rock and shore—  
For now the British thunders pour  
Destruction round, behind, before;  
Whilst the dark LAKE receives the gore  
Of men who fall to rise no more.

Silent and slow our vessels glide,  
While ruin pours on every side;  
But now, our port holes gaping wide,  
Our fires begin to glow;  
And forth the awful thunders broke,  
And ruin went with every stroke,  
And death with every blow.

But see our strong and gallant bark,  
Where stands the Hero of the Lake,  
She slowly moves, the only mark,  
On which the opposing torrents break.  
Each brace and bowline stout away,  
She moves a perfect wreck;  
She meets the wind like waving trees,  
She's tossed like cloud upon the breeze,  
And ruin crowds her deck.

Oh! yonder see the Hero sail,  
While balls as thick as autumn's hail,  
Around the little vessel pour;  
Secure the sails 'mid fire and smoke.  
As did of yore that gallant boat,  
Which fearless CASSAR bore.  
In triumph now another deck  
Receives the warrior from the wreck,  
In safety and in glory;  
And now more strong the breezes blow,  
And drive him nearer to the foe,  
To death or victory.

Now fierce amid the foe they dash,  
Their masts and spars while falling crash,  
Their ships are driv'n—  
By broadsides given—  
Is Albion struck dead?  
From larboard and from starboard side,  
Our streaming port holes gaping wide,  
Send tenfold thunders o'er the tide,  
And rattle them fore and aft.

"Down, down your flags, or not a foe  
Shall live to tell this tale of woe;  
Down, down your flags, or not a boat  
Above the blood-red stream shall float!  
And down they come—the strife is o'er—  
Beneath the gale is heard no more  
The groan, the shriek, or cannon's roar;  
And sink the thunders on the distant shore.

I know 'tis true you love to read  
Of noble knights of former day;  
I know you sigh o'er martial deeds,  
And grieve those times have passed away.  
'Tis true those knights no more will fight,  
The days of chivalry are o'er—  
And those who fought for BUREAU's right,  
Are Scotia's valiant sons no more.  
But did their vests and spirits fire  
PENNY, with BUREAU and WALLACE brave?  
Or with the flow of chivalry,  
Did worth and courage find their grave.

O, come to the land of a GREENE and a PEN-  
NY,  
O, look to the warriors of Eutaw and Erie;  
And see where encircled in glory's bright ray,  
Heroes have fought in our land and our day  
Old Rome and old Greece, in the temple of  
fame,

A long list of heroes with triumph can claim;  
And round on the tablets, in letters of gold,  
Each nation may see its own heroes enrolled;  
And round as you gaze both with wonder and  
pride,  
On the names of those warriors who conquer'd  
or died,  
On yonder bright tablets, Columbia behold,  
The names of your GREENE and your PENNY  
enrolled.

We have heard an anecdote of Captain Da-  
cres, of the Guerriere, which we do not re-  
collect to have seen in print. He had cap-  
tured an American vessel and detained the  
captain on board, to whom he daily and al-  
most hourly expressed his wish to fill in with  
an American frigate—but he, alas! had no  
hope that one of them would show their noses  
out of port while he was on the coast. When  
the Constitution hove in sight, and it was as-  
certained that she was a frigate, Dacres asked  
his prisoner what vessel it was, who com-  
manded her, &c. Being told 'captain Hull,  
of whom, however, he had no particular know-  
ledge,' the commander of the Guerriere said,  
'well, well, I'll introduce you to him; in about  
ten minutes after we get up with him, you  
shall be better acquainted.' As the ships  
nearly each other, Dacres invited the Yankee  
to stay on deck and see the fun—it will be  
over in a minute or two," said he, and then  
he'd go a-bard together. The other said  
'he had no desire to be shot at for fun, and  
would retire below.' He did so. After a lit-  
tle while the Guerriere fired—no gun was re-  
turned, and he felt miserable; she fired again  
with the like result and the idea of another  
Chesapeake affair almost distracted him; she  
fired a third time but her shot had hardly left  
the cannon's mouth, than it seemed to him  
(to use his own phrase) as if heaven and earth  
were coming together. Before he heard the  
thunder of the constitution, limbs of men with  
shattered planks and spars, the cry of horror  
and the wreck of matter, thickened around  
him—the report instantly followed; and re-  
port succeeded report so rapidly, that all  
seemed mingled into one terrible sound! He  
'coiled himself away snugly' to wait the es-  
cape—confusion reigned—mast after mast  
went over, with horrible crashings; the lee  
gun was fired, and he rushed in to hail the  
beloved flag of his country. There stood  
Dacres like Satan, contemplating the beauties  
of the heaven he had lost. The Yankee ap-  
proached him, and politely requested the pro-  
mised introduction to captain Hull. "Go to—  
—," said the bully. The tone of victory  
was changed to that of gloomy despair.

The occasion is apt for another anecdote  
When Decatur's fleet was passing Gibraltar  
for Algiers, &c. many persons went out to view  
them. "Suppose," said the captain of a British  
vessel of war to an American gentleman  
that stood beside him, "the Algerines were  
to capture your frigates?" "That would be bad  
for England," replied the American. "Why  
so?" "Because, then, you would stand num-  
ber three!"—Weekly Register.

IRONSIDES TAVERN.  
THE subscriber having taken the above es-  
tablishment, hopes by his attention to merit  
a continuation of the support that has been so  
liberally given to the house, particularly by  
travellers. JABEZ VIGUS.  
August 5, 1816.

## DIRECT TAX OF 1815.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the sub-  
scriber has received lists of the Direct Tax of  
the United States for 1815, remaining due upon  
property in the following counties in the state of  
Kentucky, not owned, occupied, or superintended  
by any person residing within the collection dis-  
trict in which it is situated, and that he is authorised  
to receive the said Tax, with an addition of ten per  
centum thereon.—Provided such payment is made  
within one year after the day on which the collector  
of the district where such property lies, and notified  
that the Tax had become due on the same.

| For what County. | Date of Collectors notification that the Tax had become due. |
|------------------|--|
| Livingston       | February 1, 1816.  |
| Calwell          | ditto  |
| Christian        | ditto  |
| Breckenridge     | ditto  |
| Graves           | ditto  |
| Muhlenburg       | ditto  |
| Henderson        | ditto  |
| Hopkins          | ditto  |
| Union            | ditto  |
| Bell             | April 1, 1816.   |
| Jefferson        | ditto  |
| Henry            | ditto  |
| Shelby           | ditto  |

JOHN H. MORTON,  
Collector designated by the Secretary of the  
Treasury.  
Collector's Office July 26, 1816—36-8\*  
\* The Printers in this state authorised to pub-  
lish the laws of the United States, will insert this  
advertisement once a week for eight weeks suc-  
cessively, and forward their accounts to this office.

## OLYMPIAN SPRINGS.

This establishment is now in proper order for the  
reception of visitors. The arrangements are such  
as will render the situation of those who come  
agreeable.  
June 10, 1816. 25-1f

## NEW GOODS, CHEAP FOR CASH.

E. WARFIELD

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is  
now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexing-  
ton, an elegant assortment of Merchandise,  
which he is determined to sell low, wholesale  
or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and  
many India goods that have been very scarce  
for some time past—such as Sencha's, Lute-  
strings, Sursuckers, India Mulls, plain and  
figured China ware, &c. &c. together with an  
elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to  
the season.  
May 10, 1816. 20-1f

## ANDREW STANTON, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

HAS opened an assortment of Merchandise,  
in that commodious brick building on  
Main street, nearly opposite Mr. Lewis San-  
ders's Domestic Warehouse, which he will  
dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, coun-  
try produce, plank, scantling, &c.

Having rented Mr. Sanders's Steam Mill, at  
the lower end of Water-street, he is in want of  
Wheat and shelled Corn—She is now grinding,  
and the highest price will be given, delivered  
at the Mill, for these articles. In the purchase  
or sale of produce and merchandise, or any  
other business, in the Commission line, he  
flatters himself his long experience, and exten-  
sive acquaintance, will enable him to serve in  
the best manner, all those who may please to  
favor him with their commands.  
27-1f Lexington, June 22, 1816

## ALEXANDER PARKER & SON.

Have just received from Philadelphia, in addition  
to their former assortment, and now opening at  
their Store on Main street, opposite the Court  
House Lexington,

## A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF French, British & India Goods,

## Also—a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES,

Which they will sell by Wholesale or Retail on  
the most reduced prices for Cash.  
June 4, 1816. 24-1f

## Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a  
Superior Style and on the usual terms at San-  
ders, 2 1/2 Miles from Lexington, by  
LEWIS SANDERS.  
Lexington, May 28, 1815.

## TO WOOL AND COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber has two Wool Carding Machines  
just finished for sale, also two Throats of 108  
spindles each, 3 Engines for Carding Cotton, a Ro-  
ving frame of 12 Cans, 2 Drawing frames of 3 heads  
each, a Reel, &c. &c. These Machines will be  
warranted to perform as well as any ever made in  
this country, and not inferior to those made in the  
eastern states; they will be sold altogether or sepa-  
rately, for Cash at 6, 12, 18, & 24 months, or for  
young Negroes, or Whisky, Bacon, Bees-Wax and  
Tallow &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS STUDMAN.  
Lexington, April 28th, 1816. 18-1f

## IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are de-  
sirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen  
and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable  
them to manufacture the important article of fine  
Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and  
which he avoided if the patriotism or economy of  
the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt  
the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz.  
to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a  
place convenient for the purpose, and in which are  
deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in ex-  
cess of large family.—At the end of the year your rag  
bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum  
for pin-money, and greatly aid the important man-  
ufactures of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached  
Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for  
coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.  
Apply at the Lexington Manufactory or to  
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.  
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48-1f

## For Sale

IN the vicinity of Lexington, 4 or 5 first rate  
MILCH COWS, with fine young Calves,  
also an English Heifer and Bull Calf, from a  
strain equal to any in the state. They will all  
be sold reasonable for cash.  
Inquire of the Printer.  
June 28, 1816. 27-1f

## TOBACCO.

THE subscriber wishes to engage a few  
HUNDRED HOGSHEADS of the ensuing  
crop of TOBACCO, for which the highest  
price will be given. JOHN W. HUNT.  
July 11, 1816. 29-

## Machine Making.

The subscriber wishes to inform the public that  
he still continues to carry on the above business at  
his old stand on Water-street, and is now able  
from his improved method of working and having  
superior workmen, to execute work in the best  
manner, either for Wool, Cotton, Hemp, or Flax,  
and on short notice—as to the quality of work I can  
refer them to Benj. Parish, in Lexington; Landen  
Lindsay, in Versailles; W. & Robert Garvis, in  
Shelbyville, or James Taylor in Lancaster.

JOHN MARSH

I shall have by the 15th of July, ready for  
sale, one complete set of Cotton Machines, con-  
sisting of one Double Throat of 108 spindles, with  
suitable preparations, and of the best quality.  
All kinds of Whitesmith's work done.

J. M.  
Lexington, June 28, 1816. 27-3m

## CLOCKS & WATCHES.

SAMUEL AYRES.

HAVING lately received from Philadel-  
phia, a supply of the best Clock and Watch  
materials, in addition to his former stock, is  
now prepared to do business in his line on the  
shortest notice. He has on hand ready for sale,  
several first rate Clocks and a few new Watches  
of a good quality—he continues his shop at the  
corner of Main and Mulberry streets, nearly  
opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Tavern Lexington,  
where he also keeps a regular supply of the  
best JEWELRY and SILVER WORK,  
which he sells on the lowest terms according  
to quality; and the highest price given for old  
Gold and Silver. He has lately received a  
quantity of Spectacle Glasses of a superior  
quality, suitable for old and young persons,  
which he will sell with or without frames, to  
suit his customers. He expects in a few weeks  
to go to the eastern states, to be absent from  
this state three or four months in which time  
his ship will be carried on by Messrs. A. Cook  
and Charles Clark, who will give every atten-  
tion to those who may please to call on them for  
business, orders from a distance will also be  
strictly attended to.

N. B. He also has for Rent, an excellent up-  
per Room, suitable for a School, with desks and  
seats complete  
Lexington, July 10, 1816. 29-

## JOHN H. MORTON & Co.

Offers for sale at their Steam Mill, Flour of  
every description, at the following prices:  
Superfine flour, per barrel \$ 5. 41,  
Ditto ditto per cwt. 2. 50,  
Fine ditto per cwt. 2. 00,  
Middlings per cwt. 1. 25,  
Lexington July 15, 1816. 29

## SUGARS, QUEENSWARE, WINES, &c.

The subscribers daily expect by the arrival of  
their Barge SUPERIOR, at Louisville, the follow-  
ing GOODS, being the entire cargo, which they  
will sell in lots to suit purchasers, at a very mod-  
erate advance, viz.

80 hds. bright New Orleans Sugar  
25 quarter casks London Particular Wine  
50 boxes Medoc Claret  
50 ditto St. Julian ditto  
5 pipes real Port Wine  
20 boxes Hermitage Wine, (12 bottles each)  
20 ditto Champagne ditto ditto  
10 pipes real Cognac Brandy,  
20 boxes Martineque & Amsterdam Cordials  
10 kegs Orange Juice  
13 barrels Molasses  
10 boxes Olive and Sallad Oil,  
12 boxes Anchovies, Capers and Olives  
20 barrels Mackerel, No. 1  
50 kegs superior Scotch Herrings  
5 kegs Pickled Salmon  
5 barrel Almonds  
50 boxes sresh Muscatel Raisins,  
60 do. do Prunes  
7 boxes Parmezan Cheese,  
35 do. Spanish Segars  
12 hampers Porter Bottles  
50 bags Corks (500 each)  
50 barrels Rosin,  
100 crates Queensware,  
2 do. Glazed Coffee Pots,  
3 tons Logwood  
BY THE BARGE CINCINNATI,  
13 hds. New Orleans Sugar.  
BY THE BARGE SALLY,  
1026 bars well assorted Russia Iron,  
AND JUST ARRIVED BY THE STEAM-  
BOAT ETNA,  
100 dozen Claret (long Velvet Cork) which  
will be sold at 10¢ dollars per dozen, in-  
cluding all charges  
IN STORE,  
50 crates Queensware  
50 bags  
30 barrels & } first quality Green Coffee  
10 hds.  
30 boxes Tin & a quantity of Green Copers  
Pittsburgh Glass, assorted  
Also, a small invoice containing a general as-  
sortment of Hardware  
A few casks Gun and Musket Flints  
Together with several other articles which  
will be sold by the package on the lowest  
terms.  
J. P. SCHATZELL & Co.  
May 8th, 1816. 20

## Just Imported,

## AND FOR SALE, AT W. MENTELE'S COMMISSION STORE,

Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leary,  
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE,  
English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts and  
Ground Nuts—Also,  
A variety of Choice TOYS,  
FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, &  
NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,

SUCH AS  
DOLLS, Wholesale and Retail,  
BOXES, Glass and Painted,  
Elegant Painted & Queensware SNUFF BOXES,  
MILLS, CUP & BALL, TETOTUMS, and oth-  
ers too numerous for description,  
REINED LIQUORICE, in boxes, for colds, and  
coughs,  
Ditto in sticks,  
DURABLE INK,  
RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound,  
An elegant and cheap set of CHINA,  
An assortment of QUEEN'S WARE,  
FIDDLES, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior  
quality,  
BOSS COTTON,  
Ditto SPUN, of all sizes,  
BOMBASTETS, and other Dry Goods,  
COMMON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail,  
RAPPE SNUFF.

Orders from the country, attended to, punctually.  
47 November 20.

## STRAYED

FROM Mrs. Moore's near Lexington, about three  
weeks since, a CHESTNUT SORREL HORSE,  
no marks, save some saddle spots. Whoever has  
taken him, leaving him at Dr. Overton's shop, shall  
be rewarded.  
34- August 13.

## Robert A. Gatewood,

Has opened a very general and well selected assort-  
ment of

## Merchandise,

In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's  
Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail  
on a very small advance for Cash.  
January 1, 1816

## Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of JOSEPH H. & L. HAW-  
KINS, is this day dissolved by mutual con-  
sent. All persons having claims against the  
concern, will present them to JOSEPH H.  
HAWKINS for adjustment, and all persons  
indebted in any manner whatever will make  
payment to him.  
J. H. HAWKINS,  
L. HAWKINS.  
Lexington, March 26, 1816. 20-1f

## Bartlet & Cox,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to in-  
form their Western friends, that they still continue  
to transact business on commission as formerly.  
48- New-Orleans, 8th Nov. 1815

## CO-PARTNERSHIP.

J. P. SCHATZELL has associated himself with  
Mr. ALEXANDER CRANSTON of the City  
of New-York, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER of  
Belmont (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD,  
now of this place for the purpose of transacting  
business in the Mercantile & Commission line in  
this State, which from the first of this present  
Month will be conducted under the firm of J. P.  
Schatzell & Company.  
Lexington Sept. 9th 1815.—57-1f

## Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF  
Ashton, Beach and Neille,

18 this day dissolved by mutual consent—All  
those having demands on the firm, are requested to  
apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all in-  
debted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton  
and Neille, who are authorised to receive the same.  
R. ASHTON,  
JOSEPH BEACH,  
HUGH NEILLE.  
Lexington, March 24, 1816. 10-

## The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the  
old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carri-  
ages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the  
shortest notice, and in nearest manner, and on the  
most reasonable terms.

## H. Beard & A. Campbell

Have opened in the house next door to Mr. Wil-  
kinson's corner, on Main and Poplar-streets, a well  
selected assortment of

## Merchandise,

Consisting of  
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,  
QUEEN'S CHINA, GLASS AND  
HARD WARES,  
Which they will sell low for cash, country linen, or  
whisky.  
Lexington, January 30. 6-

## AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

THE SUBSCRIBERS UNDER THE FIRM OF  
RODES & SMITH,

HAVE established an Auction and Com-  
mission Store in Lexington, and will diligent-  
ly transact such business as may be entrusted to  
their care. They propose receiving consign-  
ments of merchandise and property of  
every description, which will be disposed of at  
auction or otherwise according to instructions.  
Liberal advances in Cash will be made on  
consignments.

They will also receive orders for the pur-  
chase & shipment of Western produce. Mills  
& DEBTS COLLECTED & punctually remit-  
ted. They hope to give satisfaction in all re-  
spects—and for their qualifications and respon-  
sibility, reference may be had to the mer-  
chants of Lexington generally, to whom they are known.  
JAMES C. RODES,  
BIRD SMITH.  
Lexington, May 10, 1816.

SHORTLY EXPECTED,  
By the arrival of the BARGES CINCINNATI  
and OHIO at Louisville,

50 hds. New Orleans SUGAR,  
50 bags best GREEN COFFEE,  
11 Crates QUEENSWARE (well assorted)  
50 Boxes MUSCATEL RAISINS,  
15 Barrels MACKEREL &c.  
18 Cases Long Cork CLARET,  
60 lbs ALMONDS  
12 Cases Holland GIN.

Together with a variety of other Groceries,  
such as WINES, BRANDY, RUM, CORN-  
ALS, TEAS, SHRUB, preserved FRUITS,  
Spanish Segars, Spermaceti CANDLES &c.  
the whole comprising a general assortment,  
which will be opened at Lexington. 20-1f

## FOUNDRY.

The subscriber having commenced a  
Brass, Iron and Bell Foundry,

In the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders's,  
Main street, wishes to inform his friends, and the  
public in general, that he now carries them on in all  
their branches—all kinds of brass and iron machine-  
ry will be cast on the shortest notice, and in the best  
manner—also bells for taverns, court houses, &c.—  
He will keep on hand an assortment of flat